

# Lewis and Clark in Missouri

## Follow Their Footsteps ♦ Follow the Rivers

In St. Louis, on March 9 -10, 1804, a momentous transfer of lands took place that marked a profound new direction for the vast tract drained by the Missouri River. The Louisiana Territory passed from Spanish and French hands to the United States of America, thereby doubling the size of that fledgling nation. Likely witnessing this transfer were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, two army officers with an extraordinary charge from the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, to explore this newly acquired territory and proceed on to the Pacific Ocean.



Clark



Lewis

Missouri was the launching pad for this great adventure and the tempestuous lower Missouri River itself presented the first major test of the leadership, character and hardiness of the expedition.

St. Louis, long the governmental center of the Upper Louisiana, played a vital role in the planning of the expedition. During the winter of 1803-1804, the merchants and officials of this city provided tons of supplies for the upcoming journey, and vital maps and information on what lay ahead up the Missouri River. The Lewis and Clark Expedition entered the Missouri River on May 14, 1804, well prepared for the first leg of their 1,600-mile journey to the Mandan/Hidatsa Indian villages in present-day North Dakota.

When the expedition left on its journey, the group of over 45 included crew members from many cultures and backgrounds. While most were young soldiers, the group also included interpreters of French-Shawnee parentage, French boatmen, several of whom had French fathers and mothers from the tribes of the Upper Missouri, and Clark's black slave, York. After

arriving at the Mandan/Hidatsa villages, they were joined by Sacagawea, a Shoshone woman who served as an interpreter.

For the first 600 miles of their trip, they had to battle the swift and dangerous currents of the Missouri River. By the time they left Missouri on July 18, 1804, they were an efficient and motivated team united behind the common goal of reaching the Pacific Ocean.

After the triumphal return of the expedition to St. Louis on Sept. 23, 1806, Lewis and Clark went on the help create the future state of Missouri. Lewis served as territorial governor until his death in 1809. Clark spent a long life in St. Louis, always playing a key role in Missouri's growth and development. He served as general of militia, territorial governor, and finally as U.S. Indian agent for the Missouri River. He died in 1838 and is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis.



The Departure from St. Charles, May 21, 1804, © Gary R. Lucy

# Missouri: Where Jefferson's Dream Came True

**T**homas Jefferson envisioned a rural landscape inhabited by small farmers. In such agrarian settings, American democracy would flourish far into the future. Drive the back roads of Missouri, follow the footsteps of Lewis and Clark, and come to learn that Jefferson's dream is alive and well in Missouri.

Ten reasons that you will have an unforgettable Lewis and Clark experience in Missouri:

1. See why Missouri is the state where the rivers of Lewis and Clark flow as you follow the 800 miles of Missouri and Mississippi rivers that Lewis and Clark journeyed upon with their Corps of Discovery.
2. Revel in Missouri's scenic wonders. You will exclaim with Sgt. Charles Floyd that Missouri "is a butifull Contry of Land." A drive through the many scenic regions along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers will yield the same sensations of beauty and bounty that Lewis and Clark felt as they journeyed up our great rivers.
3. Soak up Missouri's history. Lewis and Clark were not the first and hardly the last adventurers to travel Missouri's historic riparian highways of discovery. Travel in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark and you will brush shoulders with some of history's most colorful characters, and see quaint, picture postcard towns and farms along the entire route.
4. Walk or bicycle the longest non-motorized segment of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail – Katy Trail State Park. For more than 150 miles, the Katy Trail etches its way along the Missouri River, tracing the route of the great explorers.
5. Follow a chain of state parks and conservation areas along the route. Scenic riverside state parks and conservation areas, many offering camping and other services, exist along the entire route of Lewis and Clark's track through Missouri.
6. See signs of Lewis and Clark everywhere you travel. Lewis and Clark interpretive signs will be in place at more than 100 publicly accessible locations along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers by early 2004.
7. Enjoy Missouri's legendary hospitality. "We were treated in the best manner by this party," proclaimed Sgt. John Ordway after an encounter near present-day St. Joseph. You will find friendly people and a warm welcome everywhere you journey along Missouri's piece of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.



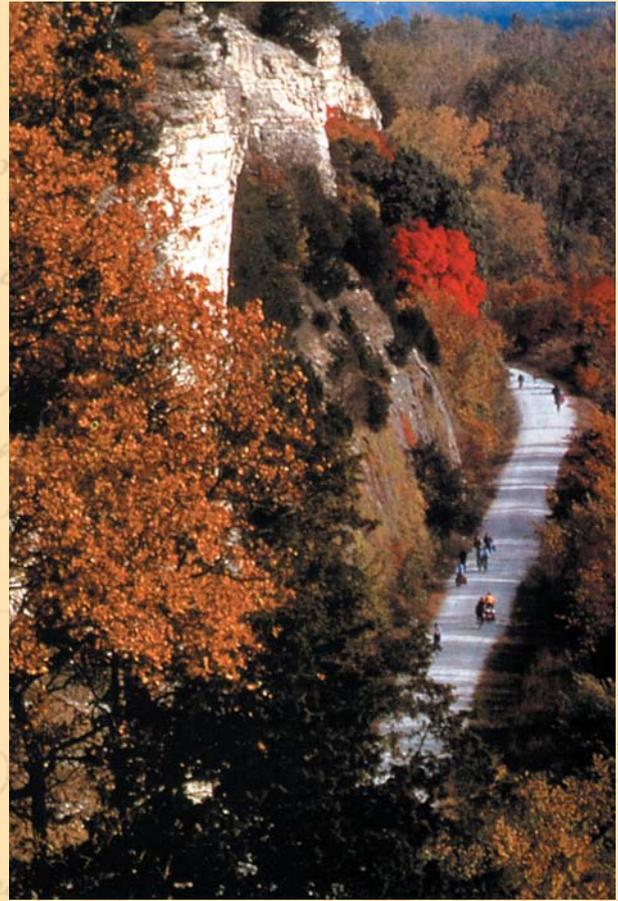
Replicas of dugout canoes on the Missouri River

Missouri Department of Conservation photo by Pat Whalen



Discovery Expedition of St. Charles

8. See the Lewis and Clark Expedition brought to life by Discovery Expedition of St. Charles. The full-sized replicas of the keelboat and the red and white pirogues constructed by Discovery Expedition of St. Charles will re-enact the journey of the Lewis and Clark Expedition on Missouri's rivers of history during the bicentennial period. For the expedition's schedule, visit [www.lewisandclark.net](http://www.lewisandclark.net). After the bicentennial, the keelboat and pirogues will be on the display at the Lewis and Clark Boat House and Nature Center in St. Charles.
9. Don't miss the big party. A continuous series of riverside community events and festivals will take place across Missouri and beyond as the Lewis and Clark Expedition re-enactment moves up the Missouri River on the same approximate dates that the original expedition made its epic journey 200 years ago.
10. View firsthand artifacts associated with Lewis and Clark and their historic journey at the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis. "Lewis & Clark: The National Bicentennial Exhibition" brings together hundreds of rare and priceless artifacts and documents. The exhibit will remain at the Missouri Historical Society through Sept. 6, 2004, and then travel nationwide. For the exhibit schedule, visit [www.mohistory.org](http://www.mohistory.org).



Katy Trail State Park near Rocheport



Artifacts from the Lewis and Clark exhibit

# The Journey Begins

The Lewis and Clark Expedition spent a total of 103 days in what is now Missouri and camped at 70 different locations along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The expedition began to ascend the Mississippi River on Nov. 20, 1803, and arrived at Wood River, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, on Dec. 12, 1803. This was a journey of 210 miles with 17 camps, eight of which were on the Missouri side of the river.

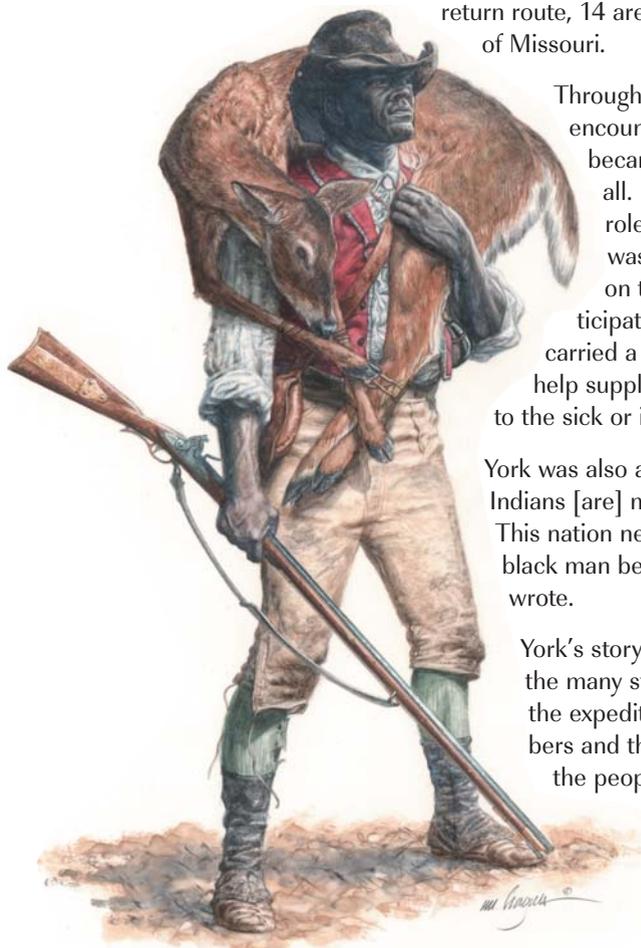
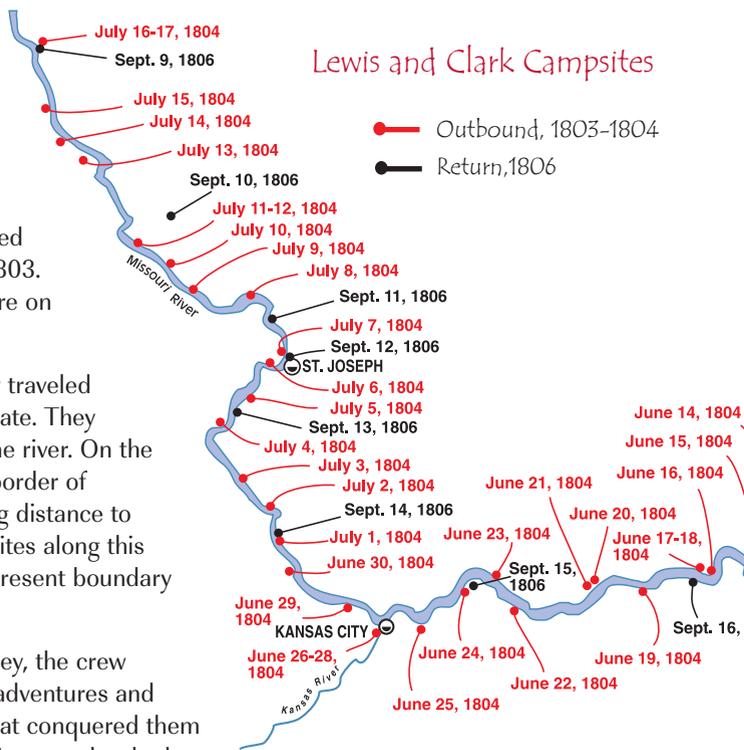
Between May 14, 1804, and July 18, 1804, the Corps of Discovery traveled 603.6 miles up the Missouri River to the present bounds of this state. They camped 53 times, and 43 of these were on the Missouri side of the river. On the return trip, the expedition again crossed the future northwestern border of Missouri on Sept. 9, 1806. They were eager to cover the remaining distance to home and reached St. Louis on Sept. 23, 1806. Of their 15 campsites along this return route, 14 are within the present boundary of Missouri.

Throughout the journey, the crew encountered many adventures and became a team that conquered them all. Each expedition member had a role to play. York, Clark's black slave, was the only member other than Sacagawea who had no choice about going on the mission and received no compensation. However, York eventually participated fully as a member of this historic journey. Journal entries state that he carried a gun (which slaves usually were not allowed to do) as a part of his role to help supply fresh meat to the expedition. Other entries mention his role as a caregiver to the sick or injured, and later as a scout on a reconnaissance mission.

York was also an object of curiosity to the Indians tribes the expedition encountered. "The Indians [are] much astonished at my black servant and call him the big medicine man. This nation never saw a black man before," Clark wrote.

York's story is just one of the many stories about the expedition, its members and their impact on the people and cultures they encountered along the way.

## Lewis and Clark Campsites

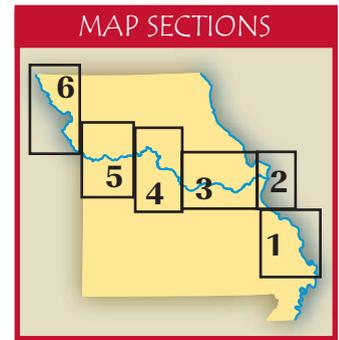


York, © 1999 Michael Haynes



Foggy Morning, © Gary R. Lucy

# Guide to the Maps



**Map 1:** Nov. 16 - 25, 1803

Lewis and Clark move up the Mississippi River from the Ohio River to Tower Rock.

**Map 2:** Nov. 26 - Dec. 12, 1803

Lewis and Clark continue the journey up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and Wood River.

**Map 3:** May 14 - June 2, 1804; Return trip: Sept. 19 - 23, 1806

Lewis and Clark enter the Missouri River and journey to the mouth of the Osage River.

**Map 4:** June 3 - 13, 1804; Return trip: Sept. 17 - 19, 1806

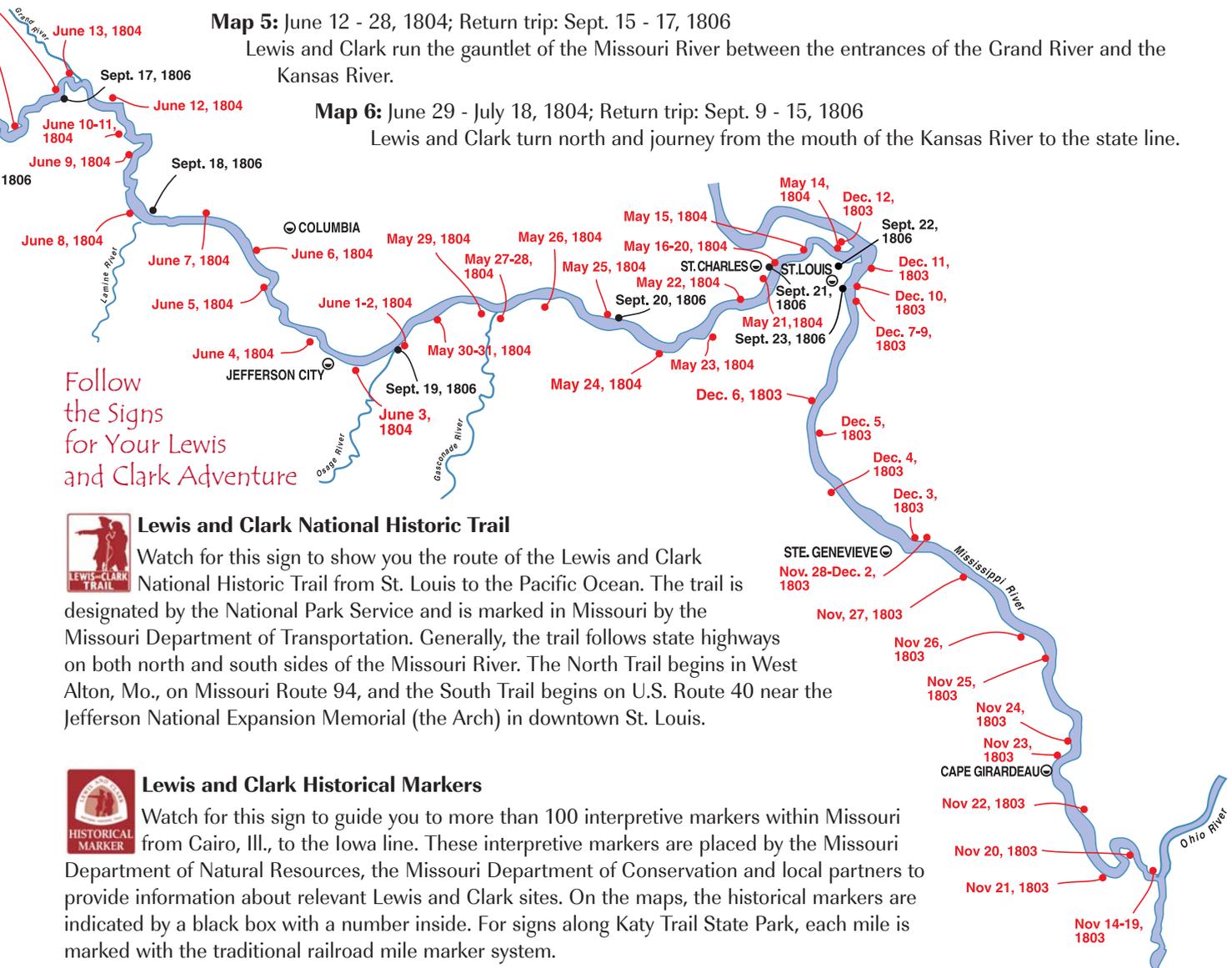
Lewis and Clark journey up the Missouri River from the Osage River to the Grand River.

**Map 5:** June 12 - 28, 1804; Return trip: Sept. 15 - 17, 1806

Lewis and Clark run the gauntlet of the Missouri River between the entrances of the Grand River and the Kansas River.

**Map 6:** June 29 - July 18, 1804; Return trip: Sept. 9 - 15, 1806

Lewis and Clark turn north and journey from the mouth of the Kansas River to the state line.



Follow the Signs for Your Lewis and Clark Adventure



## Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

Watch for this sign to show you the route of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean. The trail is designated by the National Park Service and is marked in Missouri by the Missouri Department of Transportation. Generally, the trail follows state highways on both north and south sides of the Mississippi River. The North Trail begins in West Alton, Mo., on Missouri Route 94, and the South Trail begins on U.S. Route 40 near the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (the Arch) in downtown St. Louis.



## Lewis and Clark Historical Markers

Watch for this sign to guide you to more than 100 interpretive markers within Missouri from Cairo, Ill., to the Iowa line. These interpretive markers are placed by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, the Missouri Department of Conservation and local partners to provide information about relevant Lewis and Clark sites. On the maps, the historical markers are indicated by a black box with a number inside. For signs along Katy Trail State Park, each mile is marked with the traditional railroad mile marker system.

## Lewis and Clark move up the Mississippi from the Ohio River to Tower Rock. Nov. 16 - 25, 1803

On Nov. 15, 1803, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark arrived at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and set up camp for several days. The captains got their first glimpse of what would become the state of Missouri two days later, on Nov. 16, 1803. On Nov. 20, Lewis and Clark and their party broke camp, entered the Mississippi River and directed their 55-foot-long keelboat and pirogues up the mighty river. They passed the primordial lowland forest, known as Tywappity Bottom, and saw flourishing American settlements. They stopped in Cape Girardeau and Lewis met the legendary Louis Lorimier, Spanish Commandant of the Cape Girardeau District. Above Cape Girardeau, forested highlands, terminating in sheer bluffs, hugged the river on the Missouri side for the next 75 miles. On Nov. 25, Lewis and Clark came to Tower Rock, the best known landmark on the lower Mississippi River.

## Points of Interest

**A** **Mississippi County wayside at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers:** Lewis and Clark set their feet on Missouri soil for the first time at this location on Nov. 16, 1803. The captains encountered the Bird's Point American settlement and "a great many" Shawnee and Delaware Indians. Today, a wayside offers a dramatic view from the Missouri side of the meeting of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Also, an interpretive exhibit about Lewis and Clark is located at the Henry S. Whipple Park in Charleston.

**B** **Commerce:** On Nov. 22, 1803, Lewis and Clark noticed a cluster of American settlements on a thickly wooded bottom known as Tywappity Bottom. Lewis saw an 8-foot, 2-inch tall horsetail plant growing in this lush bottom. As the expedition passed the upper end of Tywappity Bottom, where Commerce is now located, Lewis and Clark noticed a "handsome farm."

**C** **Cape Girardeau:** Lewis was let out at the landing of New Cape Girardeau on Nov. 23, 1803. Here, he dined with Commandant Louis Lorimier and his family in his home, known as the "Red House." A replica of this house is now open to the public. Meanwhile, Clark proceeded up the river two miles and camped at the site of Old Cape Girardeau (today's Cape Rock

**D** Park).

**Trail of Tears State Park:** The party pushed off early on the morning of Nov. 24, 1803, and Lewis soon noticed high bluffs with sheer perpendicular walls rising on the Missouri side. They camped for the evening near today's Trail of Tears State Park. This park features an overlook with a



Overlook at Trail of Tears State Park

Missouri Department of Natural Resources photo

spectacular view of the Mississippi River and trails that lead through thick forests like those that Lewis noted in his journals.

**E** **Apple Creek Conservation Area:** On Nov. 25, 1803, the party came to Apple Creek, the largest stream on the Missouri side above the Ohio River that had yet been encountered. Apple Creek was the northern boundary of the Cape Girardeau District. Thanks to Lorimier's policies, this district had the largest American population in the Upper Louisiana area. Lewis noted in his journals that a large village of Shawnee Indians was located seven miles up this creek.

**F** **Tower Rock Conservation Area:** As the sun was starting to set on Nov. 25, 1803, Lewis and Clark saw Tower Rock, a famous landmark to all rivermen. Lewis described the "immense and dangerous" whirlpool that formed below the rock in high water.

Lewis



Tower Rock, Karl Bodmer

Used by permission of State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia



### Lewis and Clark Historical Markers

- 1 Bird's Point**  
Off U.S. Hwy. 60/62 in Mississippi County
- 2 Commerce**  
Turn right at end of Route E in Scott County
- 3 Red House**  
Hwy. 177 to Merriwether St. to Main Street in Cape Girardeau
- 4 Cape Rock Park**  
Hwy. 177 to Cape Rock Drive in Cape Girardeau
- 5 Trail of Tears State Park**  
Hwy. 177 near Jackson in Cape Girardeau County
- 6 Apple Creek Conservation Area**  
Off Route CC east in Cape Girardeau County
- 7 Tower Rock Natural Area**  
Off Route A on County Rd. 460 in Perry County
- 8 Horse Island**  
On levee downstream from Hwy. 51 in Perry County

**LEGEND**

- Points of Interest
- Historical Markers
- Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
- Interstate Highway
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- State Route

"Passed the Missippi this day and went down on the other side after landing at the upper habitation on the oposite [Missouri] side. We found here som Shawnees and Delewaris incamped; one of the Shawnees a respectable looking Indian offered me three beverskins for my dog. . ."

Meriwether Lewis, Nov. 16, 1803

## Lewis and Clark continue the journey up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and Wood River. Nov. 26 – Dec. 12, 1803.

After departing from Tower Rock, the party made its way upriver to Fort Kaskaskia, where they arrived on Nov. 28, 1803. Here the captains selected 12 men from the army garrison stationed there. Added to “the nine young men from Kentucky” and two recruits from Fort Massac who joined the party earlier, these recruits brought to 23 the number of men who would shortly form the Corps of Discovery, bound for the Pacific Ocean. Lewis proceeded on horseback to St. Louis to meet with the Spanish Lt. Gov. of Upper Louisiana. Meanwhile, Clark took charge of the boats and moved them up river to the mouth of Wood River, where the party would camp for the winter. Clark arrived on Dec. 12 and immediately set the men to work erecting the huts where the party would pass the winter.

## Points of Interest

**A Ste. Genevieve:** Ste. Genevieve: On Nov. 28, 1803, Clark noted that the party had landed opposite the old village of Ste. Genevieve. This flood-prone community, he said, was known as “Misar,” or Misery. On Dec. 3, after leaving Fort Kaskaskia, the party camped on the edge of the common fields, or Grand Champs, of the relocated town of Ste. Genevieve. They were two miles from “new” Ste. Genevieve, which today still has many historical buildings and reminders of its early French history.



Bauvais-Amoureux House (ca 1792), Ste. Genevieve

**B Magnolia Hollow Conservation Area:** Soon after setting out on Dec. 4, 1803, Clark noted the mouth of Gabouri Creek, the landing for Ste. Genevieve. Above this creek, Clark saw highlands next to the river that formed a tremendous bluff. Today, Magnolia Hollow Conservation Area preserves forested highlands similar to those Clark saw.

**C Jefferson Barracks County Park:** The morning of Dec. 7, 1803, was dark and rainy as Clark’s party set off on the river. At noon, a violent wind tore a mast off one of the boats. Half way between the Meramec River and the River Des Peres, the party passed the location where Jefferson Barracks, named after President Thomas Jefferson, would be established in 1826 as a U.S. Army post. Today, tours of the barracks are available.

**D Carondelet:** The village of Carondelet was encountered by Clark and his men on Dec. 7, 1803, a couple of miles after the party passed the River Des Peres. Clark referred to this place as “Viele Pauchr,” or “vietpuche” (actually Vide Poche in French), or Empty Pocket (Clark translated the name as “empty belly”). He also noted that the village consisted of 40 French families.

**E Jefferson National Expansion Memorial:** On Dec. 10, 1803, the party was encamped at Cahokia opposite St. Louis, a town of just over a thousand people that served as the governmental center and trading center for Upper Louisiana. Over the next five months, the captains would spend a great deal of time in St. Louis, meeting with officials and traders and gaining information and maps about the Missouri River and Indian nations they might encounter on their upcoming expedition. The site of colonial St. Louis is today occupied by the grounds of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.



The Gateway Arch at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

**F Missouri History Museum/Missouri Historical Society:** After the expedition, both Lewis and Clark played important roles in St. Louis and Missouri history. Important documents and artifacts associated with Lewis and Clark have been preserved at the Missouri History Museum and its parent organization, the Missouri Historical Society.

**G Clark’s Grave, Bellefontaine Cemetery:** On Dec. 11, 1803, Clark directed that camp be made on Cabaret Island. He was opposite the hillside location where a large monument would be placed over his gravesite a century later in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Clark spent his entire post-expeditionary career in St. Louis, where he died in 1838. He had just turned 69 at the time of his death.



## MAP 3

### The Lewis and Clark Expedition enters the Missouri River and journeys to the mouth of the Osage River. May 14 – June 2, 1804. Return trip: Sept. 19 – 23, 1806.

On May 14, 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition entered the swift, dangerous currents of the Missouri River and began to work their way up the turbulent stream on the first leg of their epic journey. Over the first 140 miles, they would pass through the hilly and forested uplands of what today is Missouri's Ozark border region. The expedition would leave behind the last major settlements when they passed the villages of St. Charles and La Charrette. They would observe their first new scientific specimen (the eastern wood rat) and enjoy extended stays at the mouths of the Gasconade and Osage rivers. They encountered four parties of homeward-bound traders and gained useful information. This leg had its share of dangers. Lewis almost fell from a bluff on May 24. The next day, the keelboat nearly fell victim to the Missouri River when the 55-foot-long boat wheeled out of control in the swift deadly currents of the river.

## Points of Interest

**A** **Edward "Ted" and Pat Jones-Confluence Point State Park/Columbia Bottoms Conservation Area:** After a modest send-off by the local neighbors, the Lewis and Clark Expedition entered the Missouri River on May 14, 1804. A gentle breeze blew and the sails were unfurled. Clark and 41 men were aboard a keelboat and two pirogues. Both banks of the



The confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers

**B** **Fort Bellefontaine Park:** The Lewis and Clark Expedition spent its first night on the Missouri River camped 4.5 miles upstream on an island opposite the entrance of Cold Water Creek. The following year, Fort Bellefontaine was erected at this site. The returning expedition encamped at this garrison on Sept. 22, 1806, the last night of their epic journey.



**C** **St. Charles:** Clark and the men of the Corps of Discovery enjoyed the hospitality of this village of some 400 French-Canadian inhabitants for five days, from May 16 to May 20, 1804, while Lewis attended to last minute business in St. Louis. Today's St. Charles boasts a boat house/interpretive center, which serves as the base for the re-enactors that are members of the Discovery Expedition of St. Charles.



Meriwether Lewis Escapes Death Above Tavern Cave  
© 1998 Michael Haynes



### **D** The Missouri Rhineland Country:

**Washington, New Haven, Hermann:** For the next five days, May 21-25, 1804, the expedition passed the high bluffs and steep hills that in the following generation attracted a large German migration that established wineries, neat farms and solidly built towns that remain today. Lewis nearly fell from Tavern Rock on May 24, and the keelboat came close to capsizing at Retrograde Bend near Washington the next day. On an island near Hermann, Lewis and Clark formally organized the Corps of Discovery.



### **E** Katy Trail State Park—St. Charles to Jefferson City:

Katy Trail State Park etches its way through a region rich with scenery and history. Lewis and Clark passed by the Daniel Boone settlement on May 23, 1804, and enjoyed the hospitality of the poor but hospitable residents of La Charrette, near today's Marthasville, two days later. Near today's Mokane, on May 31, Lewis identified an animal new to science, the eastern wood rat.



**F** **Clark's Hill/Norton State Historic Site:** The Lewis and Clark Expedition came to the mouth of the Osage River on June 1, 1804. The captains took measurements of the Osage and Missouri rivers and made astronomical observations. On June 2, Clark climbed "Clark's Hill," where he had a "delightful prospect" of the surrounding country. Today, this hill is preserved as a state historic site.



## LEGEND



Points of Interest

84

Historical Markers

Lewis and Clark

National Historic Trail



Interstate Highway



U.S. Highway



State Highway



State Route



Katy Trail State Park



## Lewis and Clark Historical Markers

- 1 Columbia Bottom Conservation Area**  
Off I-270 north on Riverview Dr./Columbia Bottom Rd., in St. Louis County
- 2 Edward "Ted" and Pat Jones-Confluence Point State Park**  
Off U.S. Hwy. 67, on Riverlands Way in St. Charles County
- 3 Fort Bellefontaine Park**  
Hwy. 367 to New Jamestown Rd., north on Bellefontaine Rd., in St. Louis County
- 4 St. Stanislaus Conservation Area**  
Hwy. 370 to Missouri Bottoms Rd., to Aubuchon Rd. in St. Louis County
- 5 Katy Trail State Park, St. Charles**  
Mile marker 39.1 near Frontier Park trailhead in St. Charles
- 6 Lewis and Clark Sculpture**  
Hwy. 94 to Clark St. to Riverside Drive in St. Charles County
- 7 St. Charles Frontier Park**  
Hwy. 94 to Clark St. to Riverside Drive in St. Charles County
- 8 Lewis and Clark Boat House and Nature Center**  
Hwy. 94 to Clark St. to Riverside Drive in St. Charles County
- 9 Katy Trail State Park, Weldon Spring**  
Off Hwy. 94 at mile marker 54.3, east of Weldon Spring trailhead in St. Charles County
- 10 Weldon Spring Conservation Area**  
Off Hwy. 94 in St. Charles County
- 11 Katy Trail State Park, Weldon Spring/Femme Osage Creek**  
Mile marker 57.4, west of Weldon Spring trailhead in St. Charles County
- 12 St. Albans**  
Off Route T in Franklin County
- 13 Katy Trail State Park, Klondike Park**  
Off Hwy. 94 at mile marker 63 at Klondike St. Charles County Park Boat Ramp
- 14 Washington**  
Off Hwy. 100, Jefferson St. to Heritage Park in Franklin County
- 15 Katy Trail State Park**  
Off Hwy 94 at mile marker 77.7 at Marthasville trailhead in Warren County
- 16 Colter's Landing Access**  
Off Hwy. 100 in Franklin County
- 17 New Haven**  
Off Hwy. 100, Miller St. to Riverland Park in Franklin County
- 18 Katy Trail State Park, Gore**  
Mile marker 92.6, between Treloar and McKittick trailheads in Warren County
- 19 Hermann**  
Off Hwy. 100, Gutenberg St. to Riverfront Park in Gasconade County
- 20 Gasconade Park Access**  
Off Hwy. 100, at Gasconade City Park on Oak St. in Gasconade County
- 21 Grand Bluffs Conservation Area**  
Off Hwy. 94, on County Road 291 in Montgomery County
- 22 Katy Trail State Park, Bluffton**  
Mile marker 111.4, east of Portland trailhead in Montgomery County
- 23 Katy Trail State Park, Little Tavern Creek**  
Mile marker 113.6, east of Portland trailhead in Callaway County
- 24 Katy Trail State Park, Standing Rock**  
Mile marker 120.4, west of Portland trailhead in Callaway County
- 25 Chamois**  
Hwy. 100 to the City of Chamois Riverside Park in Osage County
- 26 Smoky Waters Conservation Area**  
East of Osage City on Engineers Rd. in Cole County
- 27 Clark's Hill/Norton State Historic Site**  
Off Route J in Osage City on Hickory Rd. in Cole County
- 28 Museum of Missouri Military History at Ike Skelton Training Site**  
Militia Dr. off of U.S. Hwy. 50/63 in Cole County
- 29 Moreau 50 Access**  
U.S. Hwy. 50/63 east of Jefferson City in Cole County
- 30 Ellis Porter/Riverside Park, Jefferson City**  
Clark exit off U.S. 50/63 to McCarty and Riverside Dr., Cole County

## Lewis and Clark journey up the Missouri River from the Osage River to the Grand River. June 3 – 13, 1804. Return Trip: Sept. 17 – 19, 1806.

The expedition resumed its upriver journey on June 3, 1804, and camped at the Moreau River. Here, a mysterious bird that Clark called a nightingale sang all night (they named a creek in the bird's honor). On June 4, the mast of the keelboat was snapped when the boat struck a tree near the mouth of Grey's Creek. Near modern Marion and Rocheport, Clark reported seeing Indian pictographs representing Manitou (representations of the Great Spirit) painted on the bluffs along the river. Near today's Arrow Rock, the keelboat was saved by the quick action of the men. Near the future site of Glasgow, Clark left a vivid description of the prairies, bountiful with berries, abundant wildlife and luxuriant grasses. The expedition was starting to pass out of the eastern woodlands into the tallgrass prairie region.



Manitou as drawn by William Clark, June 5, 1804

## Points of Interest

**A** **Jefferson City:** The Lewis and Clark Expedition passed the future site of Jefferson City on June 4, 1804. In 1826, the state capital was moved from St. Charles to a more central location along the Missouri River and the city was named in honor of the president that dispatched Lewis and Clark to explore the vast new tract of land. Exhibits in today's Capitol tell the history of Missouri.



Thomas Jefferson statue at Missouri state Capitol in Jefferson City

Missouri Division of Tourism photo

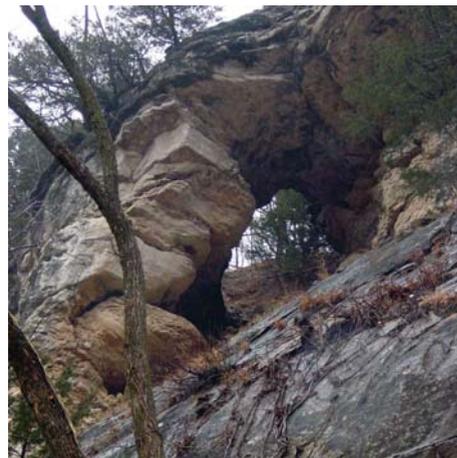
**B** **Katy Trail State Park – Jefferson City to Boonville:** From June 1 to June 8, 1804, the expedition passed through the scenic bluff country that Katy Trail State Park now traverses. The trail passes Roche Percée Natural Arch, seen by Lewis and Clark on June 6. The river still washes at the base of Big Mantiou bluff, passed by the expedition the next day. Clark recorded the pictographs he saw painted on the bluff that the Katy Trail tunnel now passes through near Rocheport.

**C** **Columbia:** The obelisk that Thomas Jefferson originally designed for his grave is now located on the quadrangle of the University of Missouri-Columbia in recognition of the first state university founded in the Louisiana Purchase Territory. The State Historical Society of Missouri, located here, preserves manuscripts and maps from the Lewis and Clark era. Cutting-edge computer mapping of the Lewis and Clark route through Missouri is also being done at the university's Geographical Resources Center.

**D** **The Bountiful Boonslick:** The stretch of river the expedition moved up during June 7 to June 9, 1804, appeared particularly bountiful: "this is a butifull Contry of Land," said Sgt. Charles Floyd. Within a few years, this area became known as the Boonslick, a premiere settlement region. The agricultural products of the Boonslick were shipped down the Missouri River from prosperous river towns such as Rocheport, Boonville, New Franklin and Glasgow.

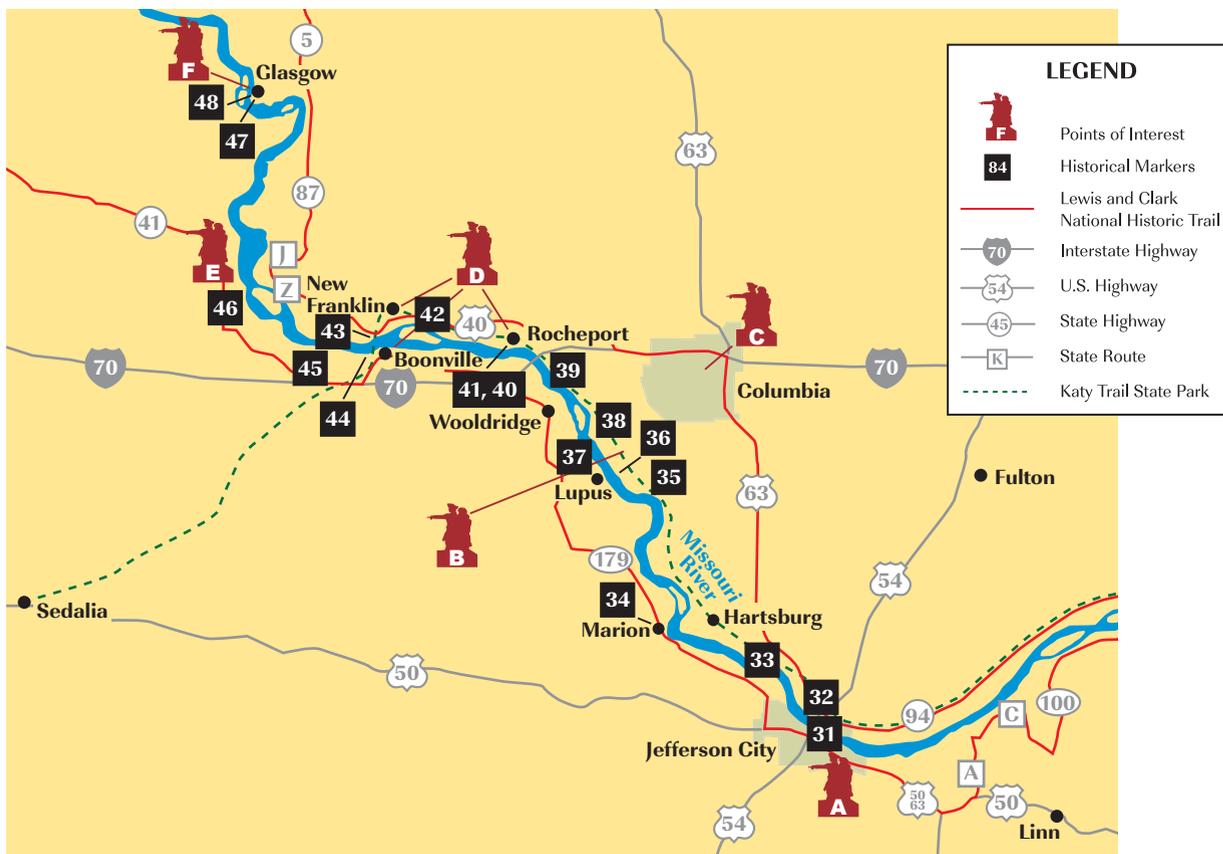
**E** **Arrow Rock:** On June 9, 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition noted passing the "Prairie of Arrows," where the Santa Fe Trail town of Arrow Rock would be founded within a few years. Today, the quaint village of Arrow Rock and Arrow Rock State Historic Site preserve the history of this time.

**F** **Glasgow:** On June 10, 1804, the expedition passed the high bluff on which Glasgow would later be built, and encountered the Chariton River coming in at a hairpin bend. They then passed Chicot, or Stump, Island and camped. The captains walked three miles through a prairie that, according to Clark, "abound with Hasel Grapes Y a wild plumb...I saw great numbers of Deer in the Praries, the evening is Cloudy, our party in high Spirits."



Roche Percée Natural Arch as seen from Katy Trail State Park, McBaine

Missouri Department of Natural Resources photo



## Lewis and Clark Historical Markers

- 31 Carl R. Noren Access**  
U.S. Hwy. 54 to Route W  
in Callaway County
- 32 Katy Trail State Park, North Jefferson City**  
Mile marker 143.2, North Jefferson trailhead off U.S. Hwy. 54 in Callaway County
- 33 Katy Trail State Park, Claysville**  
Mile marker 147.4 west of North Jefferson trailhead off U.S. Hwy. 63 in Boone County
- 34 Marion Access**  
Off Hwy. 179 in Cole County
- 35 Katy Trail State Park, Easley**  
Mile marker 161.2, west of Hartsburg trailhead in Boone County
- 36 Katy Trail State Park, Rochee Percée Natural Arch**  
Mile marker 166.9, east of McBaine trailhead in Boone County
- 37 Lupus**  
Hwy. 179 to Route P  
in Moniteau County
- 38 Eagle Bluffs Conservation Area**  
Hwy. K in McBaine to Star School Rd.  
in Boone County
- 39 Katy Trail State Park, Lewis and Clark Cave**  
Mile marker 174.4, east of Rocheport trailhead in Boone County
- 40 Katy Trail State Park, Rocheport**  
Mile marker 178.3, Rocheport trailhead in Boone County
- 41 Katy Trail State Park, Katy Tunnel**  
Mile marker 178.9, just west of Rocheport trailhead in Howard County
- 42 Franklin Island Conservation Area**  
East of New Franklin on U.S. Hwy. 40  
in Howard County
- 43 Katy Trail State Park, Kingsbury Siding**  
Mile marker 190.8, On Hwy. 87  
in Howard County
- 44 Harley Park, Boonville**  
U.S. Hwy. 40/Hwy. 5 to Sombart Rd.  
to Santa Fe Trail in Cooper County
- 45 De Bourgmont Access**  
Off Hwy. 41 in Cooper County
- 46 Arrow Rock State Historic Site**  
On Hwy. 41 in Saline County
- 47 Stump Island Access, Glasgow**  
Hwy. 87 to Old Hwy. 87  
in Howard County
- 48 Glasgow**  
Hwy. 5 to Market St. at River Overlook Park  
in Howard County

## Lewis and Clark run the gauntlet of the Missouri River between the entrances of the Grand River and the Kansas River. June 12 – 28, 1804.

**Return Trip: Sept. 15 – 17, 1806.**

As the Missouri River turned west toward the Kansas River, the floodplain became wider, stretching as much as 10 miles to the low grass-covered hills. The river also became swifter. Lewis estimated that the river flowed as fast as seven miles per hour through the reach between the Kansas and Grand rivers. Every day was filled with back-breaking labor and near disasters as the men battled the rapids, floating logs and trees, collapsing banks, and the deadly “rolling sands” or ever-shifting sandbars that gave the Missouri River its fearsome reputation. The men were impressed with the beauty of the prairie landscapes that were opening before them. Game became abundant and the men feasted on venison, bear, turkey and waterfowl. On June 15, Clark described the scenic plain on which the long-abandoned Missouri and Little Osage Indian villages had once been located.

## Points of Interest

**A Brunswick:** On June 13, 1804, the expedition camped at the mouth of the Grand River. Sgt. Patrick Gass was captivated by the beauty of the prairies he saw: “This is as handsome a place as I ever saw in an uncultivated state.” The captains climbed a nearby hill, near present-day Brunswick, and enjoyed “a butifull prospect of the Serounding Countrey.”

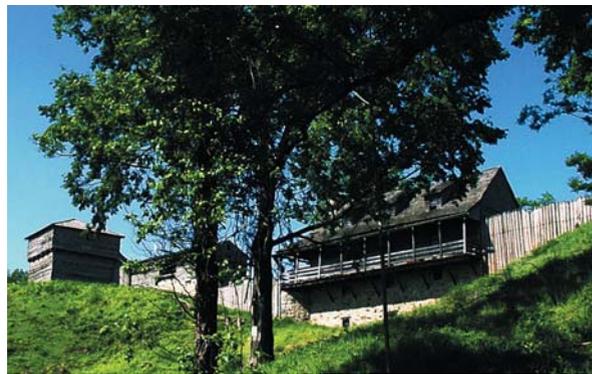
**B Van Meter State Park:** On June 15, 1804, the expedition camped opposite the sites of the former Little Osage and Missouri Indian villages (near present-day Van Meter State Park). The villages had been well located. Sgt. Charles Floyd said the site was as “handsome a prairie as any man ever saw.” Exhibits in the state park visitor center tell the story of the Missouri Indians and a boardwalk takes visitors into the wetland that is a natural remnant of the Missouri River floodplain.

**C Grand Pass Conservation Area:** A portion of the 1804 river course, covered by Lewis and Clark on June 15, is preserved as Teteseau Lake in the Grand Pass Conservation Area. That day, the river was rising fast and the current was running with such force that the men at the oars could make no headway, even with the sail unfurled. The keelboat had to be pulled by towrope through the most difficult stretches of the river.

**D Waverly:** On June 16, 1804, the expedition camped opposite present-day Waverly. The next day, they moved upriver only a mile before camping again. The men were exhausted from the daily struggle against the river, and they had literally worn out their oars and needed to make replacements. “The Countrey about this place is butifull,” wrote Clark of the location.

**E Lexington:** On June 20, 1804, Lewis and Clark passed the future site of the wealthy and elegant antebellum river town of Lexington. The day proved to be particularly grueling and they only made 6.75 miles. Sweat was pouring off the men in streams as they strained with oar, pole and ultimately towrope to get the boats through the agitated currents of the river.

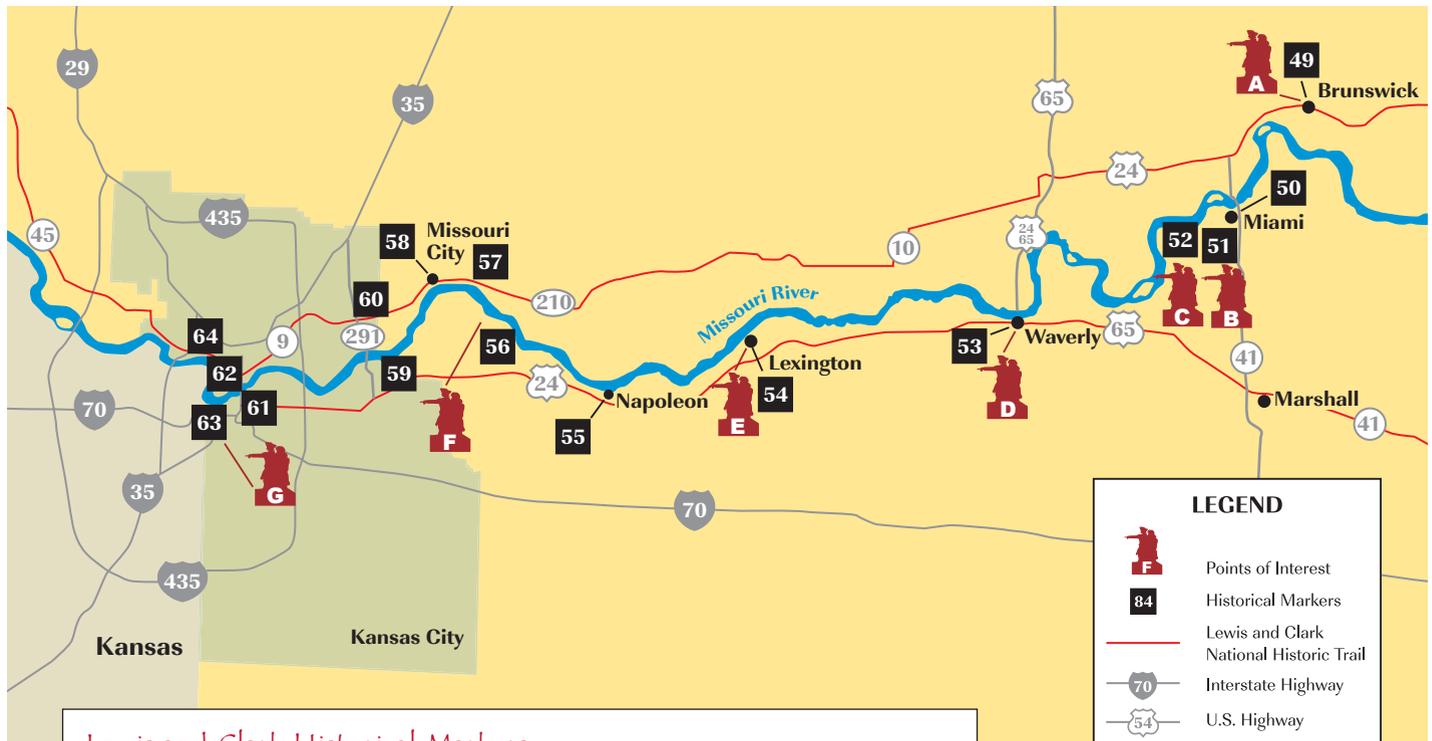
**F Fort Osage:** On June 23, 1804, a headwind blew so strongly that the exhausted crew could make no headway against the river and pulled in early at the head of an island. Across the river from their camp was a high hill. The captains determined that this hill would offer a commanding location for a fort. In 1808, William Clark returned to the site to build Fort Osage. Jackson County Parks Department offers tours of a reconstructed fort to visitors today.



Fort Osage

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
photo by Jim Denny

**G Kansas City:** On June 26, 1804, with the hardest stretch of the Missouri River gauntlet behind them, the expedition came to the mouth of the Kansas River and camped above the future site of Kansas City for three days. On the return trip, on Sept. 15, 1806, Lewis and Clark climbed to the top of a hill with a commanding view of the Missouri and Kansas rivers. This is now known as Lewis and Clark Point in Case Park.



## Lewis and Clark Historical Markers

- 49 Brunswick Park Access**  
U.S. Hwy. 24 to Polk St. to Grand River  
Access in Chariton County
- 50 Miami Access**  
On Hwy. 41 in Miami, Saline County
- 51 Van Meter State Park**  
Hwy. 41 to Hwy. 122 in Saline County
- 52 Grand Pass Conservation Area**  
U.S. Hwy. 65 to Route N  
in Saline County
- 53 Waverly**  
U.S. Hwy. 24 to Washington St.  
to Riverside Park in Lafayette County
- 54 Lexington**  
U.S. Hwy. 24 to Hwy. 13 to 10th St. and  
Riverfront Park in Lafayette County
- 55 Napoleon**  
U.S. Hwy. 24 to Hwy. 224  
to Riverside Park in Lafayette County
- 56 Fort Osage**  
U.S. Hwy. 24 to Sibley Rd. on  
Buckner-Tarsney Rd. in Jackson County
- 57 Cooley Lake Conservation Area**  
(two signs)  
On Hwy. 210 in Clay County
- 58 Missouri City**  
Hwy. 210 to Route Jj  
to Missouri City Park in Clay County
- 59 La Benite Park**  
U.S. Hwy. 24 to Hwy. 291  
in Jackson County
- 60 Fountain Bluff Sports Complex**  
In Liberty, off Hwy. 291,  
on Old 210 Hwy. in Clay County
- 61 Richard L. Berkley Riverfront Park**  
Off U.S. Hwy. 24, take Chestnut to Front St.  
to River Front in Kansas City
- 62 North Kansas City**  
Hwy. 9 at 10th Ave. in Clay County
- 63 Case Park**  
Broadway exit off I-70, south  
to 9th St., west to Jefferson and  
north on Jefferson in Kansas City
- 64 E.H. Young Park**  
In Riverside, on Hwy. 9  
in Platte County

LEGEND	
	Points of Interest
	Historical Markers
	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
	Interstate Highway
	U.S. Highway
	State Highway
	State Route

"We set out a 6 o'clock after a thick fog proceeded very well. . . just below a piec of High Land on the S[tarboard] S[ide] Called the place of Snakes, passed the worst place I have seen. . . a Sand bar making out Cross the river Sand Collecting & forming Bars and Bars washg a way, the boat Struck and turned, She was near oversetting we saved her by Some extrodany exertions of our party ever ready to inconture [endure] any fatigue for the premotion of the enterprise."

William Clark, June 14, 1804

## Lewis and Clark turn north and journey from the mouth of the Kansas River to the state line. June 29 – July 18, 1804; Return Trip: Sept. 9 – 15, 1806.

After the expedition moved on from the Kansas River, the hot, sweltering days of early July bore down on the oarsmen and long mid-day halts were necessary to revive them. The river continued to flow rapidly as the crew worked its way steadily upstream. They passed abandoned Kansas Indian village sites and saw oxbow lakes that had once been channels of the river. The lakes were teeming with waterfowl and fish, and the deer were so numerous that “their tracks are as plenty as Hogs about a farm,” said Clark. Near the modern Iowa line, Lewis’ chronometer stopped and had to be reset. The layover provided Lewis the opportunity to explore the “bald pate” prairie along the Nishnabotna River. On the return journey, the expedition re-entered present-day Missouri to find the river low and choked with snags. They encountered several upstream-bound trading parties. They provided news and lavished hospitality on the returning members of expedition, who had been given up for dead back home.

## Points of Interest



Missouri Department of Natural Resources photo  
Missouri River overlook at Weston Bend State Park

**A** **Weston Bend State Park:** As the expedition moved up the river on July 2, 1804, they noticed a range of hills on the Missouri side that Clark thought contained fine land. As they worked their way around what is today’s Weston Bend, the keelboat ran aground on a bad sandbar in the face of a swift current. An overlook at Weston Bend State Park gives visitors a spectacular view of the Missouri River bend.

**B** **Weston:** As the expedition rounded the upper end of today’s Weston Bend, they encountered “Bear Medicine” Island and pulled over to rest their exhausted crew. This island was immediately west of today’s Weston. The day was exceedingly hot, and the men put up a new mast on the keelboat to replace one broken two days earlier.

**C** **Little Bean Marsh Conservation Area:** On July 3, 1804, the expedition camped at a round bend of the river opposite a large sandbar. A portion of this former bend of the river, including the campsite, is now Little Bean Marsh Conservation Area. The wetland environment seen today also prevailed in 1804; Sgt. Charles Floyd described the land as very miry, or boggy.

**D** **Lewis and Clark State Park:** The Lewis and Clark Expedition began July 4, 1804, by firing the swivel cannon on the keelboat in honor of the Fourth of July. The expedition then passed an oxbow lake (now called Lewis and Clark Lake) that Clark recognized as a former channel of the river. The lake was a wildlife paradise, with fish and so many young geese that Clark named the lake “Gosling Lake.” Today, the lake is part of Lewis and Clark State Park.

**E** **St. Joseph:** The expedition passed St. Michael’s Prairie (where St. Joseph was later founded) on July 7, 1804. Coming back, the expedition camped at St. Michael’s prairie on Sept. 12, 1806. They shared their camp with Robert McClellan, an army friend of the captains and now an upstream-bound trader. “We were treated in the best manner by this party,” according to Sgt. John Ordway.

**F** **Big Lake State Park:** July 13, 1804, was a rare day when the expedition was able to move under sail power for most of the day. The 20.5 miles they covered was one of their best days on the lower Missouri. Early in the day, the expedition rounded a bend and Clark saw an elegant prairie. Big Lake, preserved today in Big Lake State Park, is an oxbow lake formed from a remnant of this bend. On the return trip in Sept. 10, 1806, the expedition camped on an island in Big Lake.

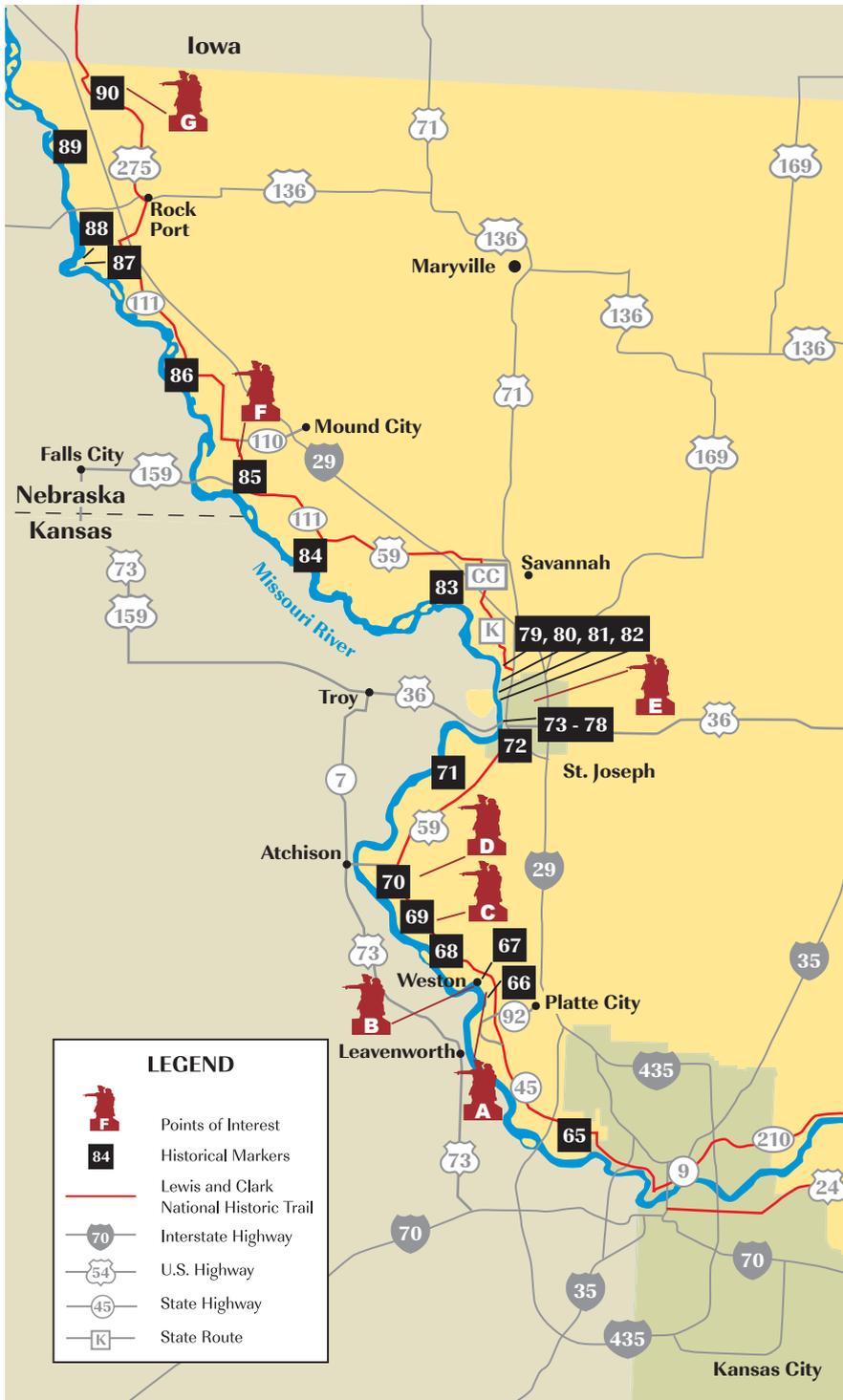
**G** **The Bald Pate Prairies:** The last days in Missouri, July 16 and 17, 1804, were spent at Bald Pate Prairie (a portion of this prairie is now known as Star School Hill

Prairie Conservation Area). The party had halted to reset the chronometer, which had stopped. Lewis rode out along the Nishnabotna River and admired the thinly timbered prairie country. The last night in Missouri, the party dined on four freshly killed deer and two fat catfish.



Missouri Department of Conservation photo by Pat Whalen  
Star School Hill Prairie Conservation Area

## Lewis and Clark Historical Markers



**LEGEND**

- Points of Interest
- Historical Markers
- Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
- Interstate Highway
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- State Route

- 65 English Landing Park, Parkville**  
Off Hwy. 9 in Platte County
- 66 Weston Bend State Park**  
Off Hwy. 45 in Platte County
- 67 Weston**  
Hwy. 45 to Route H to Main St. in Platte County
- 68 Iatan**  
On Hwy. 45 in Platte County
- 69 Little Bean Marsh Conservation Area**  
On Hwy. 45 in Platte County
- 70 Lewis and Clark State Park**  
On Hwy. 138 in Buchanan County
- 71 Jentell Brees Access**  
U.S. Hwy. 59 to Route U to Contrary Creek Rd. in Buchanan County
- 72 Riverfront Park**  
In St. Joseph, I-229 south exit at Felix, I-229 north exit at Edmond; take 3rd St. to Francis
- 73-78 Riverfront Trail**  
In St. Joseph from Riverfront Park to French Bottom Access
- 79 Wyeth Hill Park**  
U.S. Hwy. 59 to Poulin St. to Elwood St. in St. Joseph
- 80 French Bottom Access**  
Highland Ave. exit off I-229 to McArthur Dr. in St. Joseph
- 81 Sunset Grill**  
Highland Ave. exit off I-229 to McArthur Dr. to Waterworks Rd. to Ellinger in St. Joseph
- 82 Sunbridge Hills Conservation Area**  
Highland Ave. exit off I-229 to Huntoon in St. Joseph
- 83 Nodaway Island Access**  
Route K to Route T in Andrew County
- 84 Bob Brown Conservation Area**  
Hwy. 111 to old Hwy. 111 in Holt County
- 85 Big Lake State Park**  
On Hwy. 111 in Holt County
- 86 H.F. Thurnau Conservation Area**  
On Hwy. 111 in Holt County
- 87 Hoot Owl Bend Access**  
Hwy. 111 to Route E to Route U in Atchison County
- 88 Langdon Bend Access**  
Hwy. 111 to Route E to Route U in Atchison County
- 89 Watson Access**  
Off U.S. Hwy. 275 to Route B to Route A to Route BB in Atchison County
- 90 Star School Hill Prairie Conservation Area**  
Off U.S. Hwy. 275 in Atchison County

# TRAVEL INFORMATION

## MAP 1

**Charleston, Mo.**  
**Charleston Chamber of Commerce**  
(573) 683-6509  
[www.charlestonmo.org](http://www.charlestonmo.org)

**Commerce, Mo.**  
**Commerce Community Tourism Organization**  
(573) 264-2199  
[www.rosecity.net/commerce](http://www.rosecity.net/commerce)

**Cape Girardeau, Mo.**  
**Cape Girardeau Convention and Visitors Bureau**  
1-800-777-0068  
[www.capegirardeaucvb.org](http://www.capegirardeaucvb.org)

## Statewide

### Missouri Travel Information



1-866-846-8666  
[www.VisitMo.com](http://www.VisitMo.com)

### State Parks and State Historic Sites



Missouri Department  
of Natural Resources

1-800-334-6946  
[www.mostateparks.com](http://www.mostateparks.com)  
Katy Trail State Park  
[www.katytrailstatepark.com](http://www.katytrailstatepark.com)

### Conservation Areas and Accesses



Missouri Department  
of Conservation  
(573) 751-4115  
[www.conservation.mo.gov](http://www.conservation.mo.gov)

## MAP 2

**Ste. Genevieve, Mo.**  
**Convention & Visitors Bureau of Ste. Genevieve.**  
1-800-373-7007  
[www.saintgenevieveturism.org](http://www.saintgenevieveturism.org)

**Jefferson Barrack's Park**  
**St. Louis County Parks and Recreation**  
(314) 544-5714  
[www.stlouisco.com/parks/j-b.html](http://www.stlouisco.com/parks/j-b.html)

**Carondelet Park/Bellerive Park**  
**St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry**  
Parks: (314) 289-5300  
Recreation: (314) 289-5320  
Forestry: (314) 613-7200  
<http://stlouis.missouri.org/citygov/parks>

**St. Louis, Mo.**  
**St. Louis Convention and Visitors Commission**  
1-800-325-7962  
[www.explorestlouis.com](http://www.explorestlouis.com)

**Jefferson National Expansion Memorial/Gateway Arch**  
(314) 655-1700  
[www.nps.gov/jeff](http://www.nps.gov/jeff)  
Arch tour information: 1-877-982-1410  
[www.stlouisarch.com](http://www.stlouisarch.com)

**Clark's Grave Bellefontaine Cemetery**  
(314) 381-0750



Powder horn, courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society

## MAP 3

**Fort Bellefontaine Park**  
**St. Louis County Parks and Recreation**  
(314) 615-7275  
[www.stlouisco.com/parks/FtBellefontaine.html](http://www.stlouisco.com/parks/FtBellefontaine.html)

**Missouri Historical Society**  
(314) 454-3150  
[www.mohistory.org](http://www.mohistory.org)

**St. Charles, Mo.**  
**Greater St. Charles Convention and Visitors Bureau**  
1-800-366-2427  
[www.historicsaintcharles.com](http://www.historicsaintcharles.com)

**Washington, Mo.**  
**Washington Area Chamber of Commerce**  
1-888-7-WASH-MO  
[www.washmo.org](http://www.washmo.org)

**New Haven, Mo.**  
**New Haven Area Chamber of Commerce**  
(573) 237-3830  
[www.newhavenmo.com](http://www.newhavenmo.com)

**Hermann, Mo.**  
**Hermann Chamber of Commerce**  
1-800-932-8687  
[www.hermannmo.com](http://www.hermannmo.com)

**Marthasville, Mo.**  
**Marthasville Chamber of Commerce**  
(636) 433-5242



View from Wyeth Hill Park, St. Joseph

Missouri Department of Natural Resources photo

## MAP 4

### **Jefferson City, Mo. Jefferson City Convention & Visitors Bureau**

1-800-769-4183  
[www.visitjeffersoncity.com](http://www.visitjeffersoncity.com)

### **Columbia, Mo. Columbia Convention and Visitors Bureau**

1-800-652-0987  
[www.visitcolumbiamo.com](http://www.visitcolumbiamo.com)

### **Rocheport, Mo. www.rokeport.com**

### **Boonville, Mo. Boonville Chamber of Commerce** (660) 882-2721 [www.c-magic.com/boonvill/](http://www.c-magic.com/boonvill/)

### **Glasgow, Mo. Glasgow Chamber of Commerce** (660) 338-2407

### **Arrow Rock, Mo. Historic Arrow Rock Council** (660) 837-3306

### **Arrow Rock Area Merchants Association** (660) 837-3268 [www.arrowrock.org](http://www.arrowrock.org)

## MAP 5

### **Brunswick, Mo. Brunswick Area Chamber of Commerce** [www.brunswickmo.com](http://www.brunswickmo.com)

### **Waverly, Mo. www.lafayettecountymo.com/waverly.htm**

### **Lexington, Mo. Lexington Tourism Bureau** (660) 259-4711 [www.historiclexington.com](http://www.historiclexington.com)

### **Fort Osage** (816) 650-5737 [www.historicfortosage.com](http://www.historicfortosage.com)

### **Kansas City, Mo. Kansas City Convention and Visitors Bureau** 1-800-767-7700 [www.visitkc.com](http://www.visitkc.com)

## National Lewis and Clark Information Resources

### **Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail National Park Service** [www.nps.gov/lecl/](http://www.nps.gov/lecl/)

### **Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation** [www.lewisandclark.org](http://www.lewisandclark.org)

### **National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial** [www.lewisandclark200.org](http://www.lewisandclark200.org)

### **U.S. Coast Guard** [www.uscg.mil](http://www.uscg.mil)

### **U.S. Geological Survey** <http://infolink.cr.usgs.gov>

## MAP 6

### **Weston, Mo. Platte County Convention and Visitors Bureau** 1-888-875-2883 [www.co.platte.mo.us](http://www.co.platte.mo.us)

### **St. Joseph, Mo. St. Joseph Convention and Visitors Bureau** 1-800-785-0360 [www.stjomo.com](http://www.stjomo.com)

## Missouri Lewis and Clark Information Resources

### **Discovery Expedition of St. Charles** [www.lewisandclark.net](http://www.lewisandclark.net)

### **Jefferson National Expansion Memorial/ Gateway Arch** (314) 655-1700 [www.nps.gov/jeff](http://www.nps.gov/jeff) Arch tour information: 1-877-982-1410 [www.stlouisarch.com](http://www.stlouisarch.com)

### **Lewis and Clark Historic Landscape Project** <http://lewisclark.geog.missouri.edu/index.shtml>

### **Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education** (573) 751-4212 [www.dese.mo.gov](http://www.dese.mo.gov)

### **Missouri Department of Transportation** 1-888-275-6636 [www.modot.org](http://www.modot.org)

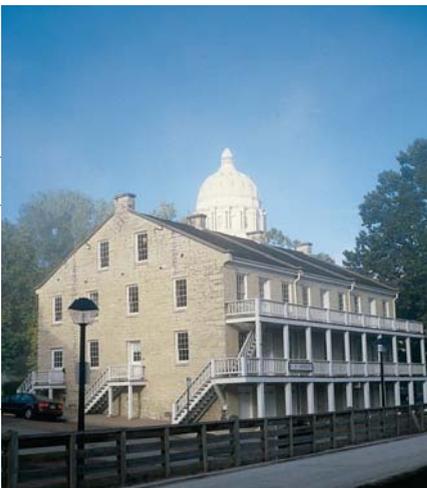
### **Missouri Historical Society** (314) 746-4599 [www.mohistory.org](http://www.mohistory.org)

### **Missouri Office of Secretary of State** (573) 751-4936 [www.sos.mo.gov](http://www.sos.mo.gov)

### **Missouri Rivers Community Network** <http://moriver.org>

### **Missouri Water Patrol** [www.mswp.dps.mo.gov](http://www.mswp.dps.mo.gov)

### **State Historical Society of Missouri** (573) 882-7083 [www.system.missouri.edu/shs](http://www.system.missouri.edu/shs)



Jefferson Landing State Historic Site,  
Jefferson City

# Lewis and Clark Online

Check out Missouri's Lewis and Clark Web site,  
**[www.lewisandclarkmo.com](http://www.lewisandclarkmo.com)**.

Through this Web site, you can find current information on Lewis and Clark events and activities in Missouri, educational programs and curriculums, a virtual tour of the Missouri River as it looked in 1804 and travel information to help plan your own Lewis and Clark trip through Missouri.



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100 Jefferson St., Suite 200  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
(573) 522-9019  
1-800-334-6946  
[lewisandclark@dnr.mo.gov](mailto:lewisandclark@dnr.mo.gov)

## Acknowledgements for Photographs and Artwork

Karl Bodmer

"Tower Rock" (Used by permission of State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia)

Michael Haynes

"Meriwether Lewis Escapes from Death above Tavern Cave," 1998

"York," 1999

Gary R. Lucy

"The Departure from St. Charles, May 21, 1804"

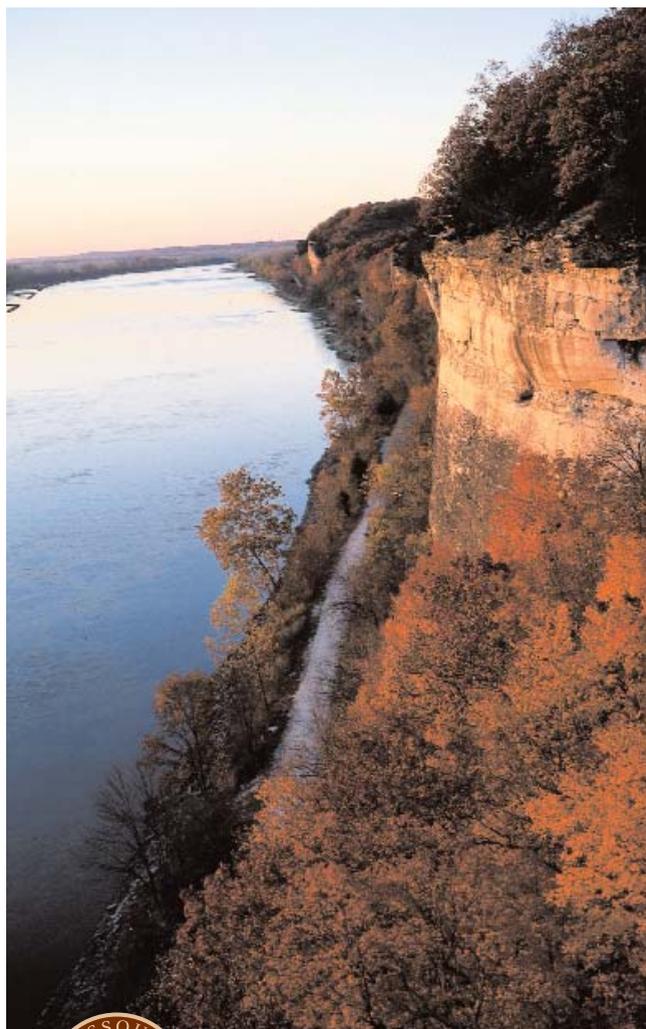
"Foggy Morning"

Front cover: Katy Trail State Park includes the longest non-motorized section of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Missouri Department of Natural Resources photo



# Lewis & Clark in Missouri

Follow Their Footsteps ♦ Follow the Rivers



Missouri Lewis and Clark  
Bicentennial Commission